

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method, comprising:

obtaining a temporal subtraction image of an anatomical region of a patient from two images taken at respective times separated by a time interval that is long enough to allow for pathological change in the anatomical region;

extracting at least one feature from the subtraction image;

determining whether a region of interest in the subtraction image includes an abnormality associated with said pathological change, based on the extracted at least one feature, wherein the determining step comprises distinguishing a region of pathologic change from regions with a motion or misregistration artifact; and

superimposing displaying a computer-aided diagnostic symbol indicating a location of a region representing said pathologic change on at least one of the temporal subtraction image and the two images.

2. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the extracting step comprises:

constructing a gray-level histogram from the temporal subtraction image;

constructing a binary image based on the gray-level histogram; and

extracting at least one feature from the gray-level histogram.

3. (Currently Amended) The method of Claim 2, wherein the determining step comprises:

determining a registration accuracy based on the gray-level histogram; and

distinguishing a region of pathologic change from regions with a misregistration artifact.

4. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said extracting step comprises:
identifying an organ mask region; and
spatially smoothing said organ mask region.

5. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein said extracting step comprises:
producing a histogram of pixels in the subtraction image;
determining a threshold level based on the produced histogram;
thresholding the subtraction image using said threshold and identifying ON and OFF
pixels based on the thresholding;
identifying a contiguous region of ON pixels; and
extracting at least one of geometric or gray-level feature from said contiguous region.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein said obtaining step
comprises:
obtaining a first dual-energy image, a first standard image, and one of a first bone
image and a first soft tissue image from the first dual-energy image at a first point in time;
obtaining a second dual-energy image, a second standard image, and one of a second
bone image and a second soft tissue image from the second dual-energy image at a second
point in time;
using the first and second standard images to obtain shift vectors to obtain image
registration;
performing temporal subtraction, using said shift vectors, on one of the first and
second bone images or one of the first and second soft tissue images to produce a temporally
subtracted image; and

outputting the temporally subtracted image.

7. (Original) The method of Claim 6, wherein said outputting step comprises:
outputting the temporally subtracted image to a display and displaying the temporally
subtracted image.

8. (Original) The method of Claim 6, wherein said outputting step comprises:
outputting the temporally subtracted image to a processor; and
performing computer aided diagnosis on the subtracted image.

9. (Original) The method of Claim 8, wherein said step of performing computer
aided diagnosis comprises:
identifying pathologic change in the temporally subtracted image.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 9, wherein said identifying step
comprises:

constructing a gray-level histogram from the temporally subtracted image;
constructing a binary image based on the gray-level histogram;
determining a registration accuracy of the gray-level histogram; and
distinguishing a region of the pathologic change from regions with a misregistration
artifact.

11. (Original) The method of Claim 8, further comprising:
superimposing a computer-aided diagnostic symbol on at least a selected one of the
temporal subtraction image, the first dual-energy image, the first standard image, the first

bone image, the first soft tissue image, the second dual-energy image, the second standard image, the second bone image, and the second soft tissue image; and

displaying the selected one of the temporal subtraction image, the first dual-energy image, the first standard image, the first bone image, the first soft tissue image, the second dual-energy image, the second standard image, the second bone image, and the second soft tissue image with the computer-aided diagnostic symbol superimposed thereon.

12. (Canceled)

13. (Previously Presented) A computer-readable medium storing instructions that enable a computing device to perform any one of the steps of Claims 1-11.

14. (Previously Presented) A method, comprising:

obtaining a first dual-energy image, a first standard image, and one of a first bone image and a first soft tissue image from the first dual-energy image at a first point in time;

obtaining a second dual-energy image, a second standard image, and one of a second bone image and a second soft tissue image from the second dual-energy image at a second point in time;

using the first and second standard images to obtain shift vectors to obtain image registration;

performing temporal subtraction, using said shift vectors, on one of the first and second bone images or one of the first and second soft tissue images to produce a temporally subtracted image; and

outputting the temporally subtracted image.

15. (Original) The method of Claim 14, wherein said outputting step comprises:
outputting the temporally subtracted image to a display and displaying the temporally
subtracted image.

16. (Original) The method of Claim 14, wherein said outputting step comprises:
outputting the temporally subtracted image to a processor; and
performing computer aided diagnosis on the subtracted image.

17. (Original) The method of Claim 16, wherein said step of performing computer
aided diagnosis comprises:
identifying pathologic change in the temporally subtracted image.

18. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 17, wherein said identifying step
comprises:
constructing a gray-level histogram from the temporally subtracted image;
constructing a binary image based on the gray-level histogram;
determining a registration accuracy of the gray-level histogram; and
distinguishing a region of the pathologic change from regions with a misregistration
artifact.

19. (Original) The method of Claim 16, further comprising:
superimposing a computer-aided diagnostic symbol on at least a selected one of the
temporal subtraction image, the first dual-energy image, the first standard image, the first
bone image, the first soft tissue image, the second dual-energy image, the second standard
image, the second bone image, and the second soft tissue image; and

displaying the selected one of the temporal subtraction image, the first dual-energy image, the first standard image, the first bone image, the first soft tissue image, the second dual-energy image, the second standard image, the second bone image, and the second soft tissue image with the computer-aided diagnostic symbol superimposed thereon.

20. (Canceled)

21. (Previously Presented) A computer-readable medium storing instructions that enable a computing device to perform any one of the steps of Claims 14-19.

22. (Currently Amended) An apparatus, comprising:

means for obtaining a temporal subtraction image of an anatomical region of a patient from two images taken at respective times separated by a time interval that is long enough to allow for pathological change in the anatomical region;

means for extracting at least one feature from the subtraction image;

means for determining whether a region of interest in the subtraction image includes an abnormality associated with said pathological change, based on the extracted at least one feature, wherein the means for determining includes means for distinguishing a region of pathologic change from regions with a motion or misregistration artifact; and

means for superimposing a computer-aided diagnostic symbol indicating a location of a region representing said pathologic change on at least one of the temporal subtraction image and the two images.

23. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 22, wherein the means for extracting comprises:

means for constructing a gray-level histogram from the temporal subtraction image;
means for constructing a binary image based on the gray-level histogram; and
means for extracting at least one feature from the gray-level histogram.

24. (Currently Amended) The apparatus of Claim 23, wherein the means for determining comprises:

means for determining a registration accuracy based on the gray-level histogram; and
~~means for distinguishing a region of pathologic change from regions with a misregistration artifact.~~

25. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 22, wherein said means for extracting comprises:

means for identifying an organ mask region; and
means for spatially smoothing said organ mask region.

26. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 22, wherein said means for extracting comprises:

means for producing a histogram of pixels in the subtraction image;
means for determining a threshold level based on the produced histogram;
means for thresholding the subtraction image using said threshold and identifying ON and OFF pixels based on the threshold;
means for identifying a contiguous region of ON pixels; and
means for extracting at least one of geometric or gray-level feature from said contiguous region.

27. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 22, wherein said means for obtaining comprises:

means for obtaining a first dual-energy image, a first standard image, and one of a first bone image and a first soft tissue image from the first dual-energy image at a first point in time;

means for obtaining a second dual-energy image, a second standard image, and one of a second bone image and a second soft tissue image from the second dual-energy image at a second point in time;

means for using the first and second standard images to obtain shift vectors to obtain image registration;

means for performing temporal subtraction, using said shift vectors, on one of the first and second bone images or one of the first and second soft tissue images to produce a temporally subtracted image; and

means for outputting the temporally subtracted image.

28. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 27, wherein said means for outputting comprises:

means for outputting the temporally subtracted image to a display and displaying the temporally subtracted image.

29. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 27, wherein said means for outputting comprises:

means for outputting the temporally subtracted image to a processor; and
means for performing computer aided diagnosis on the subtracted image.

30. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 29, wherein said means for performing computer aided diagnosis comprises:

means for identifying pathologic change in the temporally subtracted image.

31. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 30, wherein said means for identifying comprises:

means for constructing a gray-level histogram from the temporally subtracted image;

means for constructing a binary image based on the gray-level histogram;

determining a registration accuracy of the gray-level histogram; and

means for distinguishing a region of the pathologic change from regions with a misregistration artifact.

32. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 29, further comprising:

means for superimposing a computer-aided diagnostic symbol on at least a selected one of the temporal subtraction image, the first dual-energy image, the first standard image, the first bone image, the first soft tissue image, the second dual-energy image, the second standard image, the second bone image, and the second soft tissue image; and

means for displaying the selected one of the temporal subtraction image, the first dual-energy image, the first standard image, the first bone image, the first soft tissue image, the second dual-energy image, the second standard image, the second bone image, and the second soft tissue image with the computer-aided diagnostic symbol superimposed thereon.

33. (Previously Presented) An apparatus, comprising:

means for obtaining a first dual-energy image, a first standard image, and one of a first bone image and a first soft tissue image from the first dual-energy image at a first point in time;

means for obtaining a second dual-energy image, a second standard image, and one of a second bone image and a second soft tissue image from the second dual-energy image at a second point in time;

means for using the first and second standard images to obtain shift vectors to obtain image registration;

means for performing temporal subtraction, using said shift vectors, on one of the first and second bone images or one of the first and second soft tissue images to produce a temporally subtracted image; and

means for outputting the temporally subtracted image.

34. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 33, wherein said means for outputting comprises:

means for outputting the temporally subtracted image to a display and displaying the temporally subtracted image.

35. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 33, wherein said means for outputting comprises:

means for outputting the temporally subtracted image to a processor; and

means for performing computer aided diagnosis on the subtracted image.

36. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 35, wherein said means for performing computer aided diagnosis comprises:

means for identifying pathologic change in the temporally subtracted image.

37. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 36, wherein said means for identifying comprises:

means for constructing a gray-level histogram from the temporally subtracted image;

means for constructing a binary image based on the gray-level histogram;

means for determining a registration accuracy of the gray-level histogram; and

means for distinguishing a region of the pathologic change from regions with a misregistration artifact.

38. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of Claim 35, further comprising:

means for superimposing a computer-aided diagnostic symbol on at least a selected one of the temporal subtraction image, the first dual-energy image, the first standard image, the first bone image, the first soft tissue image, the second dual-energy image, the second standard image, the second bone image, and the second soft tissue image; and

means for displaying the selected one of the temporal subtraction image, the first dual-energy image, the first standard image, the first bone image, the first soft tissue image, the second dual-energy image, the second standard image, the second bone image, and the second soft tissue image with the computer-aided diagnostic symbol superimposed thereon.

39. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of distinguishing the region of pathological change from regions with a misregistration artifact includes inputting the at least one feature into an automated classifier.